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Secretary, R. H. Titterton, 230 Nassau st., New York.
Manager, Wm. T. Dewar, 230 Nassau st., New York.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
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The Sheet Anchor—Will It Hold?

Grave apprehension is expressed in many quarters lest the appearance of President Wilson in the role of an arbitrator or assistant arbitrator of the destinies of European nations may weaken the Monroe Doctrine. If it does not gradually lead to the virtual abandonment of the traditional policy of non-intervention in the politics of the other hemisphere.

If we accept in the most literal sense President Wilson's declaration less than three years ago at the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington there should be no fear of his infidelity to the Monroe Doctrine. He said on January 7, 1916:

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility."

On the surface this would seem to be an unqualified reaffirmation of the principle from which American policy has never swerved during almost a century. Yet the President went on to limit the significance of his words by narrowing his definition of the broader policy of non-intervention which the familiar phrase denotes to the general understanding. "The Monroe Doctrine," he added, "demanded merely that European Governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic."

About a month later President Wilson returned to the Monroe Doctrine in a speech delivered on February 2, 1916, at Topeka, Kansas:

"America knows that the only thing that sustains the Monroe Doctrine and all the references that flow from it is her own moral and physical force. The Monroe Doctrine is not part of international law. The Monroe Doctrine has never been formally accepted by any international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine merely rests upon the statement of the United States that if certain things happen she will do certain things, so nothing sustains the honor of the United States in respect of these long cherished and long admired promises except her own moral and physical force."

And a year later, in his address of January 22, 1917, to the United States Senate on essential terms of peace in Europe, he expanded his definition of the Monroe Doctrine into sentimental nebulae if not into practical absurdity by saying:

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with an accord adopt the proposal of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful. I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into a net of intrigue and rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences introduced from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power."

Thus the phrase "Monroe Doctrine" has been employed at different times by President Wilson to suit his dialectic or didactic purpose of the moment. It would be unprofitable to inquire into the inconsistency of these and other utterances of his on the subject, whether in the direction of a too narrow or of a too easy interpretation of its scope. He has never seemed to think clearly about that broad doctrine of non-interference in the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere and resistance of attempted European interference in the politics of the Western Hemisphere, known generally as the Monroe Doctrine, and for convenience generally if inaccurately so styled.

But this broader doctrine or principle of American policy has had, notwithstanding what President Wilson says of it, a distinct and official formulation possessing the authority of a direct declaration by the United States Government and therefore far transcending in importance and authority anything which he as an individual or even as the executive part of the Government can say to the na-

tions. This circumstance President Wilson seems to have forgotten or overlooked in the stress of the partition which produced his Fourteen Points.

When the first convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes was signed at The Hague in 1899 by ANDREW D. WHITTE, STEPHEN LOW, STANFORD NEWELL, ALFRED T. MARSH and WILLIAM CHAZLER in behalf of the United States, it was signed with this express stipulation or reservation serving notice upon the world of the American doctrine:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not entering upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign State, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment, by the United States of America, of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

AN MR. FREDERICK W. HOLLES, the secretary of the American delegation, says in his history of the First Peace Conference at The Hague:

"The declaration was presented in the full session of the Conference on July 23, read by the Secretary of the Conference, and unanimously directed to be spread upon the minutes and added to the convention by a reference opposite the signatures of the American plenipotentiaries. The importance of the proceeding, so far as the United States of America is concerned, will readily be seen. Never before that day had the Monroe Doctrine been officially communicated to the representatives of all the great Powers, and never before was it received with all the consent implied by a cordial acquiescence, and the immediate and unanimous adoption of the treaty upon that condition."

When the second convention of The Hague was concluded in 1907 by JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HORACE PORTER, U. M. ROSE, DAVID JAYNE HILL, C. S. SPERRY and WILLIAM L. BUCHANAN for the United States it was with the same reservation and declaration. And when this treaty, still binding upon the United States, was ratified by our Senate in 1908, the foregoing declaration was embodied in a resolution of the Senate. This became part of the treaty when the treaty was signed by the President on February 23, 1909. The declaration therein contained is as much a part of the law of the land as anything in our Constitution or anything in our statutes. It cannot be amended or repealed or modified by any word of President Wilson, acting alone and on his own responsibility.

Furthermore, in approving the Act of Algiers in relation to Morocco, the Senate formally declared by resolution, in 1904, that our adhesion was solely for "commercial and friendly purposes," and without intent "to depart from the traditional American foreign policy which forbids participation by the United States in the settlement of political questions which are entirely European in their scope."

President Wilson has his ideals or ideas of American policy in foreign affairs, but other Presidents have had theirs likewise. President Washington's ideal was that the United States, in extending its own commercial relations with foreign nations, should "have with them as little political connection as possible." President Jefferson's ideal, as expressed in his first inaugural, was, "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." President Monroe's ideal requires no further statement.

Taken together, these ideals constitute a cardinal principle of American policy with regard to foreign affairs. They are the sheet anchor which for more than a century has kept our Ship of State off the rocks.

What President Wilson intends to do, or thinks he can do, with this anchor we cannot undertake to conjecture. We urgently invite attention, however, to the radical difference between these ideals of his predecessors and his own ideals, so frequently, so eloquently and so violently by him expressed. The difference is that the former ideals have the authority of formal and distinct declaration by the United States Government; that is, the authority of law; while the latter are nothing more than the conception of an individual mind and lack the authority of an official declaration by the United States Government or even the sanction of an ascertained purpose of the American people.

Hoarding the Last Rum.

A few weeks ago the opponents of national prohibition were bemoaning the prospect of a too sudden drought that would hurt the Treasury. It was predicted, on the face of the average consumption of hard liquor, that the first of next July would find in the bonded warehouses a million or more gallons of stuff upon which no revenue tax would ever be paid. How now? The word comes from Washington that the total stock of potable hard stuff now in the Government warehouses is only 118,000,000 gallons. This is being withdrawn from bond at a rate that increases furiously each month.

It must be that the wicked who say "Here's how!" are practical in preparation. With rum costing twice as much as it cost before the war they are going in for it with a spirit worthy of a greater cause. Strong drink is being hoarded for the presumably indefinite days of dryness that will begin early next summer. Sporadic incidents show how the unregenerate buttresses of booze are acting like ants, conscious of the per-

perious future. A man in Philadelphia consulted with insurance agencies as to the probable length of his life and then laid in some seven thousand gallons of liquor for his prospective twenty years. It came out in court the other day that a woman in Brooklyn had \$700 worth of spirits in her cellar.

If all the rum of this country goes into the possession of forerunning consumers by spring we shall see the thoughtless thirsty reforming before the Government's scheduled time. Mr. Broke will have to go without unless he has formed intimate social relations with Mr. Plentiful. And the latter, will be generous with that which, once consumed, cannot be replaced legally? "Who steals my purse steals trash," he may say, "but he who steals—or hoards—a quart of old rum from me is going too far." We may see armed gangs plying in front of that Philadelphia cellar which holds 150 barrels of rum for the man who expects to drink until the year 1938.

The case of the claret bibber is more difficult to solve than that of the whiskey drinker. No city apartment will store more light wine than is consumed at any one table d'hôte in an evening. Your Greenwich Villager who cannot or will not be weaned from his red ink must either leave America or go into the country, grow his own grapes and slyly turn their juice into a stimulant. How can a Government watch every barrel of grape juice or, for that matter, of cider, and seize it just as it turns?

"Presiding" Over the Cabinet.

The wireless is a blessed invention for taking care of gracious afterthoughts:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Vice-President MARSHALL was asked by President Wilson in a wireless message today to preside at the usual Tuesday Cabinet meeting at the White House."

It was undoubtedly a comfort to the President to know that one vacant chair at the Cabinet meeting would be occupied, if not filled. It was possibly a pleasure to Mr. MARSHALL to assist at a function not particularly advisory even when the President is there.

Friends of the Constitution need not worry, for that document does not mention the Cabinet. Anybody is legally entitled to "preside" at a Cabinet meeting if the President and the members will permit him to do so. If the President permitted, Mr. MARSHALL could preside over the Hon. JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, so far as the Constitution is concerned.

Glorious MARSHALL! If your invention had never done more than to summon a shepherd for the forlorn Cabinet, your patient labor would not have been in vain.

The Passing of the City of the Sultans.

The occupation of Constantinople by the Allies has been a surprise, even a disappointment, to its inhabitants. It was effected in such a calm, methodical way, with such a lack of military display and force as to be entirely out of harmony with all the city's history and traditions. It was difficult for the people to imagine, writes a correspondent of the London Times, "that a conquering military force can arrive and install itself with a complete absence of excess, either domineering or spectacular."

Constantinople's picture of a triumphant entry by a conqueror, a picture vividly painted for the inhabitants by their masters during the war, was an entry such as marked the first occupation of the city by the Turks themselves. GUMON graphically described this in saying that Constantinople was left "naked and desolate, without a prince or a people." There was something woefully inconsistent with these ideals in the landing of the British commander, accompanied by a few soldiers, from a motor boat at the Galata bridge, the anchoring of a small fleet of allied ships in the Golden Horn and the gradual, almost imperceptible sifting of soldiers throughout the different quarters of the city. The army of occupation made no exactions; it merely undertook the task of cleaning up the city and restoring order.

The fortunes of the Byzantine capital were not at a lower ebb than the fortunes of modern Constantinople at the time of the allied occupation. So far as the Young Turks are concerned their excuse for an existence passed with their inability to unite the different Ottoman peoples into anything approaching a nation. Their Governmental successor, the Committee of Union and Progress, became more tyrannical and oppressive than the Sultan whose rule it had supplanted. The result was the natural outcome of the secret control which it had established. The power came into the hands of the few who were aggressive and unscrupulous enough to seize it.

Turkey thus had in ENVER PASHA, TALAT PASHA and DJAMEL PASHA a triumvirate that completed its collapse. Upon ENVER rests the responsibility for turning the country over to Germany and for dragging it into the war against the advice of the older and wiser men of the nation; upon TALAT and DJAMEL rests the responsibility of the massacre and oppression of the non-Turkish races of the Empire. It is a curious fact that none of these men were really Turks. ENVER was of Polish extraction; his two associates of mixed Levantine blood. Their career seems that of adventurers; all are to-day fugitives. The loot carried away by ENVER alone is reported to be \$112,500,000, spoils greater in value than fell to the origi-

OUR WOUNDED HEROES' RECEPTION.

General Shanks Shows Them "Has Been No Official Neglect."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial article in The Evening Sun of December 3, 1918, and to various letters of subsequent date relative to lack of a proper reception for the sick and wounded who returned to Hoboken December 1 on the transport Northern Pacific.

Several of these letters were written by sick or wounded soldiers, and show that their feelings were wounded through what they attributed to neglect. This feeling undoubtedly was accentuated because of the delay and enthusiastic reception accorded to the returning soldiers on board the liner Mauretania, especially in view of the fact that these latter soldiers had not seen any active service.

The bare statements as published in the press have, I fear, given to the public an idea that no one had the forethought to attempt any proper or fitting reception for these wounded heroes. Such, however, is not the case. While I was not on duty at the port at that time, having only returned for duty at this port of embarkation on December 6, I have inquired into the circumstances and find that arrangements had been made to meet the Northern Pacific with a band; that about 150 representatives of the American Red Cross in uniform with flags and decorations and twelve representatives each of the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., together with the chaplains on duty at the Hoboken piers, were waiting to receive the returning soldiers a most worthy welcome.

The vessel was expected to arrive in the afternoon, but advice kept coming in reporting continual delay, and finally announcement was made that no passengers would be taken off except the Assistant Secretary of War, and the ship did not dock until 7:30 P. M. It is unusual for ships to dock in the evening; the weather was cold and most of the welfare workers had scattered to their homes after the long wait. At the actual docking of the ship at 7:30 P. M. there were present a few representatives of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and a few army chaplains.

The distributed and men in the sick bay visited, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. On the following morning the Red Cross women were actually at work among the sick and wounded distributing cigarettes and comfort boxes at the time of the enthusiastic reception accorded the soldiers arriving on the Mauretania.

The plans for welcoming the sick and wounded on the Northern Pacific had been prepared and all arrangements for carrying them into execution had been made. It is unfortunate that these plans were not fully carried out, and that the vessel and docking long after dark. It is still more unfortunate that any sick or wounded man should feel that his home coming was not greeted in a befitting way.

As already stated, I did not return to duty at this port until December 6, and therefore had no personal knowledge of the arrangements for receiving the Northern Pacific, but I was, on duty here for more than a year, embracing the period of heaviest troop shipments. During that time the many noble women in the uniform of the Red Cross have never failed in the duty of welcoming the heat of summer, to be present on the piers to serve refreshments and to give greetings to our soldiers.

In view of the arrangements made by these patriotic women for tendering a fitting welcome to the sick and the comfort boxes at the time of the enthusiastic reception accorded the soldiers arriving on the Mauretania, it is almost exactly thirty-four kilobars to every inch of mercury in the barometer, and one kilobar is about three hundredths of an inch. If the barometer stood at 30 inches by the ordinary scale it would read 1,014 kilobars; or if it stood 29.53 inches the equivalent is one kilobar. This is the value of taking sea level as the base for measuring in 29.53 inches, or 1,000 kilobars, represents very nearly an altitude of 350 feet above sea level. When this fact became generally known there was a universal belief that it was propaganda, engineered by the private firm in the White Building, Inc. Scarcely, however, measurements, however, demonstrated that Brother Scarr is exactly four stories above the horizontal plane of seclusion.

THE SOLDIER'S CLOTHING.

Mayn't He Keep His Shirt When the Four Months Are Up?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Uncle Sam should permit his nephews on leaving the service to purchase at a very low price any part of their uniforms, arms or equipment.

The boys have well earned the privilege, but, aside from that, practically every dollar realized from such sales, to the aggregate it would amount to millions, would be known and so much saved from the wreck, just so much less material to be stored away to rot, mildew, rust, be eaten by moths, become obsolete, and finally be sold at auction for little or nothing, as was the case with the stuff left over from the civil war.

In 1903 I bought at retail in New York for \$1.50 an unused .44 caliber powder and ball Remington revolver that cost the Government \$18 each by the carload, an unused Springfield rifle with bayonet for the same amount, and a beautiful sword for \$1.50. Uncle Sam probably did not realize over half of these ridiculously low prices.

The nation, at this time, could well afford to give the men their clothing, shoes, etc.

If the men are to have the use of one suit, one shirt, one overcoat, one hat, one pair of shoes, etc., for four months, why ask them for the return of these articles at all?

J. H. NETTLETON.
New Milford, Conn., December 9.

Deporation of Enemy Aliens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Under normal conditions we cannot deport a certain class of undesirable citizens; now we are at war and living under martial law.

In our internal camps we have many thousand enemy aliens. Is there any good reason why, before peace is declared, we should not take advantage of the present opportunity and send these undesirable enemy alien prisoners camp in Europe? When they are released they would be better to send them free in their native countries than permit them to continue to reside here—and because of their records in this country they could, by all that is right, be denied the privilege of citizenship.

ELMER E. JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10.

The Woman Tempted Me and I Did Shave.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Do you wish to know the real reason why the male American in general goes without a mustache? Because the girls don't like them. You can draw your own conclusions.

AMADIO.
New York, December 10.

A Considerate Connecticut Town.

Under the proposed new policing system for Danbury, Conn., it is proposed to create disorder may be called upon not to start anything until after 4 P. M., when an officer will be on duty.

"YOUR OLD JOB'S HERE."

The Returned Soldier Finds a Welcome at His Bank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Upon the demobilization of the army division to which I was attached, I wrote to my former place of employment, a large downtown banking institution, inquiring whether I could again assume my duties there.

The assurance of one of its officers "that my position was awaiting me and to go to work" is worth commendation. This is an example which all employers and institutions should follow.

A RETURNED EMPLOYEE.

BROOKLYN, December 10.

DYNES AND KILOBARS.

The New Barometer Scale Set Forth in Terms of the Snp of a Finger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A teacher writes: "I have been ordered to instruct my class how to use the new barometer scale. Now, I can't find anything about it in any text book or in anything in the public library. Will you please help a poor schoolkeeper in distress?"

Well, well! That is now too late over and over again. It never would have happened in Mount Vernon, where education is sane. Evidently your principal or superintendent or supervisor of aerograph practice has been putting one over you. It is dollars to doughnuts that he doesn't know anything about it himself, and is relying on you to get the information for him. Now if you are familiar with Greek scientific terms, and the differential calculus, and have memorized the logarithmic reciprocal of the cosine of phi, you will find a kindergarten discussion of the subject in the March, 1909, Monthly Weather Review.

Nowadays only the people in cemeteries use the inch scale in expressing barometric pressure. Never, never, never say that the barometer is at 30 inches. Be one of the elite and say 762 millimeters. But, unfortunately, our savants are out of tune with a system which makes mean sea level the base of the measurement of atmospheric pressure. So they have taken the dyne as a unit in devising a new base in place of sea level.

A dyne is the force which will impart to a weight of one gram an acceleration of one centimeter in one second of time. Possibly you may have too much trouble to understand this lucid and simple expression. Well, try this: Take a worn silver half dime with a hole in it. It is to a silk strand a yard or so long and hang it pendulum fashion.

Now listen! Bend your second finger until it forms a circle. Lay your thumb and index finger on the circle so that it swings a trifle less than half an inch. Your snip is roughly one dyne. Long practice on the ears of your pupils should enable you to do this with a single effort.

Not: if the force of that snip were exerted on the barometer it would jack the mercury in the tube to a higher level. The amount it was to be called one millibar. But metric folks are always getting into trouble with both feet, and it was found that not a barometer in Christendom would measure a millibar. You can't stump a metric crank with any trifling difficulty of that sort, so I have said "one dyne" instead of "one kilobar," and the punch which this gave to barometer pressure being a million times as great was named one kilobar. All this is so elementary that you can't fail to drink it in.

Listen again, Clara: here are some chunks of wisdom that will enable you to pass the Barometer exam. There are almost exactly thirty-four kilobars to every inch of mercury in the barometer, and one kilobar is about three hundredths of an inch. If the barometer stood at 30 inches by the ordinary scale it would read 1,014 kilobars; or if it stood 29.53 inches the equivalent is one kilobar. This is the value of taking sea level as the base for measuring in 29.53 inches, or 1,000 kilobars, represents very nearly an altitude of 350 feet above sea level. When this fact became generally known there was a universal belief that it was propaganda, engineered by the private firm in the White Building, Inc. Scarcely, however, measurements, however, demonstrated that Brother Scarr is exactly four stories above the horizontal plane of seclusion.

J. W. RUDWAT.
METEOROLOGICAL LABORATORY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 7.

DUNDUFF GOES DRY.

This Causes a Pennsylvania Philosopher to Figure Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Yet, H. came around to say all was up with Dunduff, our oldest Pennsylvania town in the northern tier.

The saloon, he said, had been put out of business. That old saloon had been in business 100 years; had cost the hamlet \$1,000 each year, and had paid license and tax of \$180 a year. It cost \$300 to get \$100.

Dunduff is now saving \$300 every year, thanks to the dyes. She has 150 people. The saving is \$4 each. Uncle Sam has 100,000,000. Can we go dry and save \$600,000,000 each year? If we can, how long will it take to pay our debts?

Worth Getting and Worth Reading.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: This week is sent at the request of my son, Private Charles Stuart Ormsby, Company I, 102d United States Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division, A. E. F.

I know of no greater compliment than this which could be paid even to a great newspaper. Here is a young man who is in constant danger of death, hard worked and with little rest, who has been so hard pressed for time that he had to go into the thick of it, twice in two weeks for several days at a time, and with all the suspense and absolute physical suffering (he was gassed twice) endured, does not forget to remind me that a renewal of his subscription to The Sun will be a great help to him. And to forget it, I think this is praise enough, even for The Sun.

So Will you kindly do what he desires?

ROBERT ORMSBY, M. D.
New York, December 10.

A Name Reminiscent of Puritan Piety and Determination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: How about Woudge Wilson?

SUE T. MCCURT.
Bethlehem, Pa., December 8.

All the News in Arkansas.

Hotting correspondence (Gay County Courier, Hot Springs, Ark.) reports that a large number of soldiers are settling down here every Sunday and tie his home at Mr. Irwin's garage.

GERMANS HERE TO MEET U. S. LOSSES

\$800,000,000 Realized From Property Sales Will Be Compensation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(Strong object.) The description of the German industrial penetration of this country by huge, subsidized corporations given last night by A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, to a gathering of distinguished lawyers at the annual meeting of the Bar Association.

Not only were the German concerns provided with every means to stifle American competition within the United States, but they were also used by the German Government as spy centers and depositories of secret information collected by agents in this country.

The statement of Mr. Palmer that commercial warfare of the bitterest kind was not the only form of war waged against the United States is based upon evidence obtained in the handling of 32,684 cases in which enemy property valued at more than \$800,000,000 passed into the hands of the Allen Property Custodian.

Although hidden by every conceivable device, legal or lawless, the ownership of nearly a billion dollars worth of enemy property has now been dragged to light and the work is continuing, and will not end until peace is made with what remains of the German Empire.

Mr. Palmer made clear to the lawyers the question of the return of the property after the conclusion of satisfactory peace negotiations.

German Business Lost.

"Without attempting to prophesy what may be done with the proceeds of the sales, for this must remain to be settled by the treaty of peace, it is safe to say that the business which the Germans built up in America will be forever lost to them," he declared. "So other courses are comparable with the safety of American institutions."

It was not the lack of brains or effort on the part of American manufacturers which permitted the establishment and success of German concerns in the United States, Mr. Palmer made plain.

"While we were concerned with plans to prevent monopoly from gaining too great a hold upon American industry, Germany deliberately destroyed individual opportunity, fostered combinations and monopolies, and by subsidizing its closely controlled industries sent them out to the world with the powerful backing of the German Empire. The development of the cartel system in Germany, by which all the establishments in one line of industry came under a central control, made it plain that the German plan was to bring into competition with the American producer, but the individual German producer, but the German Empire itself."

By this system of monopolies Germany could meet any price set by a home producer until he had been driven from his own market. Mr. Palmer pointed out that the American chemical industry, for example, as it was constituted before the war, cannot exist, according to Mr. Palmer. He said in this connection:

"There is absolutely no hope for the development of American chemical industries under the old conditions. Chemistry more than any other science is the very foundation of a far flung line of industry. Its byproducts touch alike the health, the well being, the very life of the people. In peace, and even more in war, chemistry paints the whole picture of progress. America's social and economic independence is not safe unless the industries dependent upon the development of chemistry are open to American genius and energy."

Plotted Against U. S.

"In the days before the war and during the war most of the German warlike establishments were financed by centers filled with the agents of Germany, long plotting against the safety of the United States. They were depositories of secret information and without them these spies would have been almost harmless."

Mr. Palmer predicted that if Germany can get out of the war with her home territory intact, rebuild a stable government and still have her foreign markets subject to her exploitation "by means no less foul and unfair than those which she has employed on the field of battle, the world will not be safe from future economic onslaughts."

The money realized by the sale of enemy property will not be used by the United States to recompense those American citizens who have business interests in Germany now seized. They will not, in the opinion of Mr. Palmer, desire to continue in business after the war.

Subjects of allied countries also would be recompensed out of the fund, Mr. Palmer pointed out.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The manufacture of white granite on a commercial scale was brought to a successful stage in Rhineland early this year. A man in England is in the market for incandescent gas and electric burners of the cast iron type. The value of the contracts approximately \$16,000,000.

The Dominion Government is to build ten large steel steamships in British Columbia shipyards, the value of the contracts approximately \$16,000,000.

Tools, hardware, tobacco, cotton oil, coloring matter, and petroleum are the needs of a man in Virginia.

Commercial Attaché Edwards at The Hague says that it is officially announced that the bread ration will be increased from the present ration of 200 grams to 250 grams a person a day.

This annual report of the treasurer of the State of South Australia for the year ending June 30, 1918, just made public, shows revenues of \$26,593,879, expenditures of \$26,508,468, and a surplus of \$85,411.

The declared value of the exports to the United States from the Bradford County district, England, during September, 1918, was \$554,595, as compared with \$958,390 in the corresponding month of 1917.

G. O. P. SENATORS RAP DUAL PLAN TAXES

Levies for 1918 Approved in General Negative Way by Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(Strong object.) The description of the German industrial penetration of this country by huge, subsidized corporations given last night by A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, to a gathering of distinguished lawyers at the annual meeting of the Bar Association.

Profit Hoarding by Producers Feared—Thomas Attacks Excess Assessments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(Strong object.) The description of the German industrial penetration of this country by huge, subsidized corporations given last night by A. Mitchell Palmer, Allen Property Custodian, to a gathering of distinguished lawyers at the annual meeting of the Bar Association.

Senator Smoot (Utah), although he signed the report to-day, will make another report to-morrow, advocating dropping many of the business taxes in the bill, and substituting a sales tax to raise a part of the needed revenue. Senator Thomas (Colorado), a Democrat, filed a separate report attacking the inclusion of the excess profits tax.

The taxes for 1918, calculated to provide \$4,000,000,000, are in a general negative way approved by the minority report, the principal attack being against endeavoring now to provide taxes for next year, when business and economic conditions may be altogether different.

No Danger to Loan.

The report recalled that in July and August last it was insisted strongly that the tax bill, not even then prepared, should become a law not later than September 28. Disaster to the Fourth Liberty Loan and the inability of the Treasury to dispose of certificates of indebtedness if the bill was not a law by that date were predicted, but neither of these prophecies, fortunately, were fulfilled. This was cited in answer to the Administration argument that it is necessary now to fix taxes for 1919.

No one now can foresee conditions at this time nor can estimate definitely the conditions of the country's property or the nation's tax needs, the report pointed out. Both capital and labor are intensely interested in the solution of the problem now pending, and the solution of the problem awaiting attention and solution, not the least of which is the problem of the high cost of living.

In concluding the report the six Republican Senators wrote: "No progress has been made for the past few days.